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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: North or Northerly winds moderate by day, but fresh or strong and gusty in exposed places tonight; fine or fair.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.7 mbs., 29.98 in. Temperature, 73 deg. F. Dew point, 65 deg. F. Relative humidity, 81. Wind direction, North. Wind force, 7 knots.

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VOL. III NO. 265

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1948.

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DAMAGING FLOODS

Bangkok, Nov. 8.—Floods in North Siam during mid-October caused damages totaling 20,000,000 bahts (approximately US\$500,000) to rice and vegetable crops, government reports said.

The Ministry of Commerce reported, however, that Siam expects to reach its 700,000 ton rice export quota by the end of this month. The Ministry said 51 m by September 30 had exported 628,705 tons, would ship the other 74,295 during the period October-November, and the 25,700 ton backlog which Siam failed to export in 1947 during December.

Government officials returning from North Siam said the floods there had damaged "tens of thousands of acres" of rice. Damages to vegetable crops would affect Bangkok's supply of cabbage, cauliflower and onions.—Associated Press.

VIOLATION OF CHARTER

UN Condemns Three Countries

Paris, Nov. 8.—The Political Committee of the United Nations Assembly formally condemned Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia yesterday for aiding Greek guerrillas and violating the UN charter.

The condemnation was backed by 47 of the 58 Committee members. It was the strongest action taken so far by any UN body against the three Soviet satellites.

Russia and other members of the Soviet bloc refused to vote.

The Committee's action was on one crucial paragraph of a resolution put up by Britain, the United States, France and China. The entire resolution still must be voted on today, but its passage was forecast by yesterday's ballot.

Bitter words flew in the noisy Committee, where the chairman, Premier Paul Henri Spaulx of Belgium, angrily accused the Soviet bloc of "systematically sabotaging" the Balkan debate.

M. Spaulx lost his patience at the repeated moves of the Yugoslav delegate, Alex. Bebler, Polish delegate Julius Katz-Suchy and other Slav representatives to fight the four power resolution at every step. He charged Mr. Bebler with abusing his privilege in the Committee and frequently appealing to the Yugoslav to be considerate.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Time For Preparation

HONGKONG must wait another 10 to 15 months before it possesses a municipal council, which to many will appear to be an inordinately long period. But as it has been emphasized by Mr. Carriv, there is much preparative work to be done, with the most complicated task the compilation of a voters' register. Mr. Carriv's press conference fulfilled two useful purposes. It enabled the public to realize that Government is still actively interested in the establishment of a form of local administration based on the franchise, and it disclosed a target date for the council to begin its functions. Knowing this should encourage the community itself to display a little more positive interest in the project. Although 18 months is a very distant date, the interim period will not be too long for candidates to prepare themselves for the responsibilities they are prepared to assume. As Mr. Brasier Greagh has pointed out in a letter to the Press, there may be many estimable people's representatives in the Colony whose knowledge of local municipal affairs is negligible; therefore, with 18 months as the target date for the introduction of restricted municipal authority, no time should be lost on the part of those who are willing to stand for election or to be nominated, to start familiarizing themselves with the duties which their offices will involve. Some qualifications for candidature are obvious: disinterested public spirit, interest in the

SECURITY COUNCIL TO HOLD SECRET MEETING

Proposal To End Fighting In Palestine

Paris, Nov. 8.—It was announced today that the Security Council would meet secretly tomorrow (Tuesday) to discuss a three-point proposal by the UN mediator, Dr. Bunche, to end the fighting in Palestine.

The Council is also scheduled to consider the British proposal to order the Jews out of recently-won positions in North Palestine. American sources said the United States would oppose it.

Dr. Bunche's plan, said to include an order for immediate direct Arab-Jewish negotiations, will be taken up by the Council in the morning. The debate on Britain's proposal is scheduled for the regular open session tomorrow afternoon.

The Council previously had supported the British demand that Jewish troops be drawn out of newly-won positions in the Negev area in South Palestine.

Sources close to Dr. Bunche said he hoped to replace the crumbling UN-ordered truce with a plan to:

1. Call for immediate Arab-Jewish negotiations to settle "outstanding differences" over the truce, including recent Jewish gains in Negev and in Galilee in North Palestine.

2. Follow up with talks aimed at demobilizing the Arab and Jewish armies or at least settling up the large Palestine "No Man's Land" between the Jews and their neighbors.

3. Start negotiations toward permanent settlement.

IMPORTANT PRELUDE

It was understood that an important prelude to the summoning of the closed session was the disclosure by United States delegates today that they probably would not back Britain's proposal for ordering the Jews to withdraw in North Palestine. An American source said they did not believe it would be appropriate for the Council to issue such an order now. They emphasized that any discussion on a new approach to the Palestine problem would be cautious and would proceed slowly.

Informants said the Bunche plan would hinge on the course of the debate in the General Assembly on the question of permanent settlement in Palestine.

The British protested against published reports of last week's conference among Dr. Bunche, Brigadier William Riley (USA) and delegates of Egypt, Iraq, Syria and the Lebanon, at which Gen. Riley was said to have told Arabs here

that the Jews were in "complete control" of the military situation. After conferring with British officials, Dr. Bunche said press versions of the conference "in important respects were inaccurate and misleading". He did not deny, however, that correspondents were authorized to say the "effect" of Gen. Riley's military report to the Arabs, that the Jews had won the Palestine war.—United Press.

FALL OF GAZA EXPECTED

Tel-Aviv, Nov. 8.—It was reliably learned that Jewish forces in the Negev expect at any moment to capture Gaza, "capital" of the Palestine Arab government and last Egyptian stronghold in the Holy Land. Reliable private dispatches from the fighting zone said the Egyptians were "retreating" hastily from Gaza, only 20 miles from the Egyptian border.

The Jewish government, meantime, decided to promote its top Army officers and began a purge in its police force following charges of widespread graft. It said over 700 policemen had been questioned so far.

Officials said the Army Chief of Staff, Brig. Yacov Dor, would be named Israel's first Major-General under the new promotion list.—United Press.

Englishman

Shot To Death By Insurgents

Singapore, Nov. 9.—Communists insurgents shot dead Norman Searson, aged 26, of Lincolnshire, England, yesterday as he was motor-cycling on his daily rounds at the Rasa Estate in the Kuala Kubu area in Selangor state.

His body, which was hit by five bullets, was recovered yesterday afternoon, an official communiqué announced.

He was the estate's assistant manager.

Throughout Malaya the British forces yesterday pressed their campaign against the Communist terror.

Last night's communiqué reported nine insurgents killed and two soldiers killed and three badly wounded. Three civilians were killed by insurgents.

A delayed announcement said that Gurkha forces destroyed a Communist camp in the Kajang area of Selangor on Saturday after R.A.F. fighters attacked and forced the insurgents to withdraw.

Yesterday the Gurkhas made another large scale sweep in the same area, killing one Communist and wounding another.—Associated Press.

SHANGHAI RICE RIOTS

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Four people were injured last night when the people opened fire in a clash with several thousand "hungry" refugees raiding a cabbage field and looting a village near Chenxi, a townlet on the northern outskirts of Shanghai, according to Chinese reports.

Order was restored only with the arrival of armoured police cars from Shanghai, but by then the refugees had stripped the village clean of foodstuffs, making away with rice, chickens, ducks and pigs.

Hongkong Left Out Of Japan Trade Treaty

New Delhi, Nov. 8.—The signing of a \$55,000,000 trade agreement between Japan and Britain and most of the British Commonwealth countries was announced here today.

The agreement, effective from last July and reviewable in mid-January, will last one year.

Besides Britain, Commonwealth countries in the agreement are India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and all British colonies except Hongkong.

Chinese Reds Claim Another Big Success

Shanghai, November 9.—The Chinese Red radio today claimed the capture of Shanghai, government stronghold where the Great Wall meets the sea.

There was no confirmation from any other source but the Red radio repeatedly claimed that Shanghai is now in Communist hands. If true, it would be the opening wedge for the Reds to move down between Peiping and Tientsin bypassing Gen. Fu Tso-yi's forces which are now scattered along the railway between the two cities further to the west.

The Red radio claimed that Red forces were now advancing southward toward Tientsin.

However, pro-Government reports in the main denied that there was any major activity in eastern Hopei, which was described as calm. Most reports said that there were no troops in the Tangshan area, a coal-mining centre northeast of Tientsin.

RED TROOPS MASSING

However, one vernacular newspaper reported that the Reds were massing on the outskirts of Tangshan.

Military observers said they did not have any confirmation but at the same time admitted that it was not unlikely as the Communists were known to have massed a large concentration at Yehoshow, 100 miles northwest of Shanghai.

It confirmed, the Red radio claim would carry earlier dispatches that the Reds were infiltrating across the Great Wall in large numbers, signalling a march southward from Manchuria. These reports said the Reds apparently were gathering at Tsunhu, north of Tangshan, Yulien, northwest of Lait city, and Juning, north of Changli on the Peiping-Mukden railway.

At the same time, there was no word from Fu's headquarters here that he is expecting any immediate battle of major proportions in which the Communists would seek to win the great force against his North China Command.

Semi-official reports here said the government, in preparation for a new Central China campaign, moved in 100 divisions in the area stretching from Hanchow to Hankow. There were reports of scattered engagements east, west and south of Hanchow, but far there was no evidence to indicate that a showdown battle has yet started.—United Press.

AMERICANS TO LEAVE

Peiping, Nov. 8.—At least 150 Americans in the Peiping district have indicated that they will take heed of the U.S. Consulate suggestion to evacuate North China, but the movement which earlier had only Shanghai as the goal may result in plans to go all the way home.

The Shanghai and Nanjing recommendations to American nationals to leave had the effect of adding to the anxiety among foreigners.

The initial plans of most of the Americans here had been to go to Shanghai, which has been looked upon as a place of refuge. But the warnings in Shanghai and Nanjing led many here to the conclusion that it may be safer to leave China altogether.

Peiping today had become almost completely isolated as far as air movement is concerned. Three commercial airlines—CAT, CATC, and CNAC—suspended all but emergency operations moving to Tientsin. The CAT, which has long been based in Peiping for airlifting operations to Manchuria and now again to Shensi and Szechuan provinces, is moving bag and baggage to Tientsin. The entire staff of 300, including 35 Americans, moved out of Tientsin. Only one plane and eight staff members are remaining in Peiping.

The regular passenger plane service of the CNAC sold out tickets until next June. The CATC was booked past January 1st.

(Continued on Page 5)

DEATH OF MR CYRIL CHAMPKIN

Mr Cyril Champkin, JP, well-known resident of Hongkong for many years, died in a hospital in Ramsgate, England, during the week-end, according to cabled news received here today. He was 67 and for a large portion of his career was connected with banking.

He is survived by his widow and son in the Home Country.

The late Mr Champkin was reputed for his witicism and had a facile pen for writing. He was elected an unofficial Justice of the Peace in 1929 and was an active member of the Committee of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club. He was also a frequent speaker at the Rotary Club and at other clubs and institutions.

The late Mr Champkin, whose aged mother is still alive in England, first joined the staff of the Mercantile Bank in London about 1903 or 1904. He later went to Madras and was then transferred to Calcutta. He also served as an accountant in Singapore and later came to Hongkong and Shanghai as manager of the Mercantile Bank. Then for a period he was manager of the P. and O. Bank before becoming an exchange broker.

KEEN VOLUNTEER

Always keen on volunteering services, the late Mr Champkin served with the R.A. in Madras and was a captain of infantry in Calcutta. During one period of the 1914-1918 War, he was adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserves before their amalgamation with the HKVDC.

When the Second World War broke out he was commissioned with the rank of major and served in the Records office of the Royal Artillery. He was interned in Shamshulpo, and after liberation he went to England, returning to the Colony in the early part of 1947. He did not resume business as an exchange broker but took up some interests in well-known Chinese firms and worked with them until he was taken ill and went into hospital.

(Continued on Page 5)

Corruption Helps To Cause Nationalists' Defeats

Cleveland, Nov. 8.—An American pilot back from China says corruption in high places is causing the downfall of the Nationalist government in this North.

"The situation," says Arthur C. Young, who flew for China National Aviation Corporation, "is hopeless. It is a relief to get out of there after six months and pulled out before the Communists took over."

In an interview published by the Cleveland Plain Dealer, he said: "The officials I saw were born, bred and brought up on the principles of corruption and face saving. I saw towns after towns fall without a shot fired after it had been stocked to the limit with rice and ammunition until the Communists came."

"I saw soldiers sleeping with Communists as the Communists

Plans For W. Europe Defence Take Shape

AMERICANS TAKE PART IN LATEST DISCUSSIONS

Herford, Nov. 8.—American military leaders on Monday took a direct part for the first time in planning the defence of Western Europe.

A group of senior U.S. officers representing the Army Air Force and Navy led by the Commander-in-Chief, General Lucius D. Clay, met Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, chairman of the Western Union Military Committee. The United States, Britain, France and Belgium were represented at the meeting.

The meeting took place in an Army hut in the grounds of the British Military Governor's house at Melle. Security guards ringed the hut and traffic near the house was strictly controlled.

The conference was the third thus far.

Viscount Montgomery who took up his new appointment a week ago will present his blue print for defence to the members of the western union.

The British military leader told The Associated Press that the day's meeting was "very successful, very good indeed."

"We had the Americans taking part directly for the first time. As such it was the third occasion they have been round the same table talking about the defence of the western union."

ARMS SUPPLIES

There was no other official comment on Monday's work beyond the announcement that the meeting had taken place. A full list of those present was not available.

The presence of the Americans at Monday's meeting was seen as an indication that supplies of American arms to the western union armies were being discussed.

Besides General Clay, Lieutenant-General Clarence Huebner, Lieutenant General J. Tamm and Rear-Admiral Mike, U.S. Navy, were present. France was represented by the Military Governor-General, Pierre Koenig, and his payal and air force commanders.

The British Military Governor-General, Sir Brian Robertson was accompanied by his deputy, Major-General Neville Brownjohn, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Highley, commanding the British Army of the Rhine, Air Marshal Sir Arthur Saunders and Rear Admiral Arlles.

The commander of the Belgian Rhine Corps, Lieutenant General Jean Piron, also was there.—Associated Press.

Prince Refuses To Take His Seat

Brussels, Nov. 8.—The Belgian Minister of the Interior, Pierre Verheyen, said in Brussels today that Prince Baudouin, heir to the throne, has rejected the Government's invitation to him to take his seat in the Senate when Parliament begins its new session tomorrow.

Prince Baudouin lives near Geneva with his father, King Leopold III. He was automatically invited on reaching the age of 18 to exercise his constitutional right to sit in the Upper House.

King Leopold's secretary, Professor Jacques Pirenne, replied to the Government that Prince Baudouin will not "until further notice" attend the Senate.—Reuter.

NOTHING TO SAY

At his home in Allendale, New Jersey, Mr. Thomas told a reporter he had "nothing to say at this moment" about the charges. Mr. Thomas had refused to testify before the Grand Jury after first demanding he right.

The indictment specifically cited 10 cheques totalling US\$1,008.37 paid by the government for services which it said were never performed. The government said the "plan" purpose of said conspiracy was to make it appear that Mr. Campbell's niece, Miss Midkiff, and Miss Campbell's household maid, Arnette Minor, were bona fide employees in Mr. Thomas' office.

Actually, the indictment said, both Mr. Thomas and Miss Campbell "well knew" during the entire period of the alleged kickback scheme that Mrs. Midkiff and Arnette Minor "would not be bona fide employees" and "would not perform any work of services" entitling them to government salaries.

BITTER DISPUTE

The Grand Jury action followed a long and bitter dispute between Mr. Thomas and Attorney General Tom Clark.

Mr. Thomas had repeatedly demanded that Mr. Clark prosecute a number of persons "who were investigated by the House Un-American Alleged Communist spy plots and espionage in government circles."

Mr. Clark has retorted that the cases lacked enough evidence to warrant prosecution. He said the House Committee was "playing politics" and "was not interested in the truth."

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents began investigating Mr. Thomas' staff payroll last month after a petition signed by 17 attorneys in New Jersey asked the Justice Department to act on published reports of irregularities.—Associated Press.

American Politician Indicted

ALLEGED PAYROLL CONSPIRACY

Washington, Nov. 8.—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted Representative J. Parnell Thomas, Republican, New Jersey, for alleged conspiracy to pad his Congressional office payroll by setting up a list of "fictitious" employees.

The 53-year-old Representative, re-elected in last Tuesday's election, is retiring chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Affairs.

Court officials said that if convicted on all charges, Mr. Thomas would face a possible maximum sentence of 32 years in prison, US\$40,000 in fines, or both.

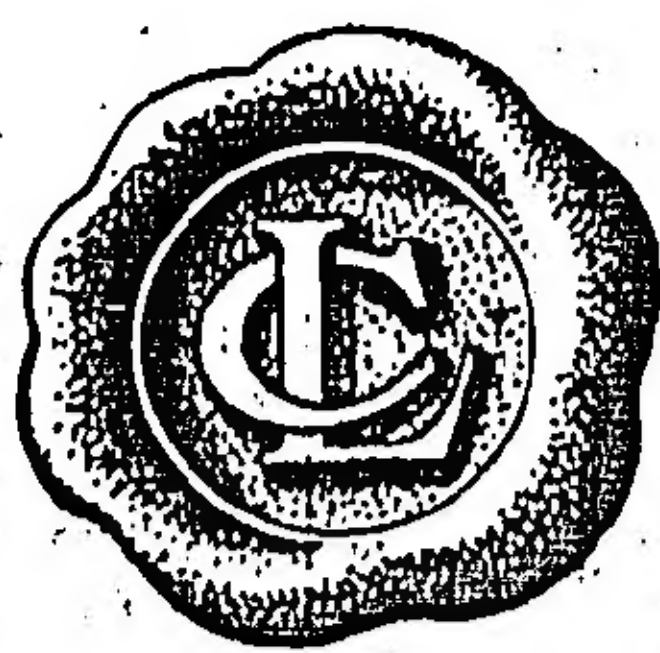
The jury also indicted Thomas' former secretary, Miss Helen Campbell, on charges she joined him in the alleged conspiracy involving accusations of salary "kickbacks".

The plot, the jury said, was to defraud the United States of its money and "property" over a five-year period from January 1, 1940 to January 20, 1945.

U.S. District Attorney George Morris Fay told newsmen that the trial probably would not begin before January. He said Mr. Thomas is scheduled to appear for arraignment on November 16.

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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken
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Staff Photographers are on view
in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

WOMANSENSE

Continuing our brief survey of Britain's women Members of Parliament, the Telegraph today presents seven other personalities.

A Feminine View Of Today's Britain

By KATHLEEN COURLANDER

AS the wife of James Middleton, former secretary of Britain's Labour Party, Mrs. Lucy Middleton (Labour), representative of the Sutton Division of Plymouth, has long identified herself with politics. Born in Somerset, she was a teacher until 1924. Ten years later she joined the Labour Party staff. She is 54 years old.

Specialist in Public Health

Another woman member of Parliament who identified herself with politics at an early age is Mrs. Bessie Braddock (Labour) who represents the Exchange Division of Liverpool. A doughty fighter, she made her first speech to an audience of 6,000 when she was 21 years old. Member of the Liverpool City Council, she was appointed president of the Liverpool Trades and Labour Council in 1944. During World War II, she was an active member of Liverpool's civil defence forces. She is a specialist in public health matters.

President of Guild

Mrs. Mabel Ridenough (Labour) represents North Ilford, near London. Her public activities have extended to the co-operative movement and she was the national president of the Women's Co-operative Guild 1941-1942, and during World War II, honorary regional adviser to the Board of Trade on what was called the Make-do-and-Mend scheme.

Magistrate

Becoming President of the London Co-operative Society in 1920, Mrs. Caroline Ganley (Labour), representing South Battersea, London, was one of the first women in Britain to be appointed a magistrate. Journalist And Author.

Miss Jennie Lee (Labour) born in 1904, representing the Cannock Division of Staffordshire, is one of Britain's most experienced women

members of Parliament. She was first elected to the House of Commons when she was only 24 years old. Wife of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Minister of Health, she is a miner's daughter and won her way from an elementary school at Edinburgh University. In addition to her political activities, she is a journalist and the author of "Tomorrow is a New Day."

Another Journalist

Mrs. Barbara Castle (Labour) is another journalist who has won a seat in the House of Commons. She represents Blackburn in the industrial north of England. She has attended a course on cotton manufacture at Manchester Technical Institute and worked for a time in a cotton mill.

Made Parliamentary History

Like Jennie Lee, Mrs. Florence Paton (Labour) who represents the Rushcliffe Division of Nottinghamshire, is the wife of another Member of Parliament. Her husband John Paton was former General Secretary of Britain's Independent Labour Party. In 1947 Mrs. Paton made parliamentary history for she was the first woman to preside over a standing committee—the Standing Committee of the Statutes of the Trade Bill. She was formerly a teacher.

IN PINK



In a pink coat, bow-trimmed hat tied with a veil, 1½ inch platform-soled shoes. . . . Princess Margaret at the Tate Gallery.

When Your Child Is Overweight . . .

By HERMAN N. BUNDESEN, M.D.

MOST parents are often worried when their child is thin or underweight, but the overweight seldom arouse their attention.

Some physicians believe most cases of overweight are due to nothing more than overeating. On the other hand, an accumulation of excess fat is so far at variance with what we consider normal during childhood that many experts are inclined to think it can be accounted for only by glandular disturbance, such as a lack of thyroid secretion, or a disturbance of the pituitary gland located at the base of the brain.

It goes without saying that the child who is greatly overweight should be studied by a physician so that the true nature of his condition can be determined.

When it comes to ridding him of his extra fat, however, Dr. H. Boyd Graham, of Melbourne, Australia, believes the best results are obtained by the proper doses of thyroid extract, and that starvation diets and violent exercise are to be avoided.

Basic Foods

Overweight or not, no child should be underfed. He needs certain basic foods to grow on and these must be supplied, even though fattening foods can be safely eliminated. Such things as skins, milk, lean meat, plain cheese and eggs are only permitted but encouraged. Fruits and vegetables may be taken in unrestricted amounts. Fats, sugars, and cereals should be eaten sparingly, and there should be no between-meal snacks.

Such sports as swimming and skating are particularly useful in maintaining physical fitness. Competitive games are helpful, as well. Good posture may be taught by stomach exercises.

The thyroid extract is given early in the day in order not to produce any disturbance of the sleep. The dose is given under the direction of the physician until a loss in weight is occurring.

During the treatment, the pulse rate and blood pressure should be determined, from time to time, and samples of the urine should be tested so that if any abnormal conditions develop they may be properly recognized and the treatment discontinued, if necessary.

Rapid Heart-beat

The symptoms of overdosage of thyroid extract include rapid heart-beat, restlessness, diarrhoea, and headache.

Of course, it is possible to bring about a loss of weight in a child with proper diet alone, but, since a child is growing, it is necessary to

make sure that he is getting all of the essential food parts. Without them he may suffer damage to his general health which will be reflected in lowered stamina throughout his future life. Thus, the problem of bringing about weight reduction in a child is one for the expert and not to be attempted by an amateur.

If You Paint Your Own House . . .

By ELEANOR ROSS

TODAY'S high cost and scarcity of many building materials places paint high on the list as a preserver of wood, metal and brick surfaces, as well as a general home pepper-upper. Applied correctly and with the proper equipment, paint more than pays for itself through the years by protecting surfaces exposed to the elements.

Since most paints are designed for specific purposes, the selection of a paint is of first importance. Unless skilled in the art of choosing paint, it is well to rely on the advice of a reputable dealer when purchasing it.

When one handles paint for a while, one becomes familiar with it. Such knowledge pays off for it permits one to do a paint mixing job which means a substantial saving.

Mix Thoroughly

Paint is a mixture of solid and liquid components, so it is important to mix thoroughly the contents of any container before painting. To do this it is helpful to have at hand two galvanized steel paint buckets, which are extremely sturdy and equipped with handles for easy carrying. Pour half of the paint into each bucket, remembering to loosen the settled pigment in the original container, then pour the paint back and forth several times from one container to the other.

Don't stint on paint brushes. The importance of using really good paint brushes cannot be overestimated. A poorly made paint brush loses bristles and gives an uneven distribution of paint. A good brush holds paint well, permits an even flow of paint, and will not shed its bristles. When purchasing brushes it is well worth the little extra money involved to get those that are set in cement or vulcanized rubber. Finally, remember that it is better to apply two thin, evenly distributed coats of paint than just one coat which is thick and bumpy.

That Sophisticated Hand Appeal Can Be Yours



Bleach your hands with lemon
By LOIS LEEDS

YOU can bleach your hands by cutting a lemon in half and rubbing it over them. You can massage your hands with a bit of oil.

There are many different theories about what makes fingernails brittle. Dry climate, diet, dishwashing, typing; all of these have their supporters. And, of course, the longer the nails, the more danger of breakage. That's one reason why we hear more groans of, "Heavens, there goes another nail!" than when nails are worn shorter.

Opinions vary about nail polish also. Some people prefer to let their nails "rest" for a few days every now and then, on the theory that polish is hard on the nails. Others believe that polish actually helps to preserve the nails by helping them to resist wear.

In the light of these arguments it is interesting to study the reports of one of the country's best equipped laboratories regarding their recent studies of the brittle-

nail problem. From these findings we learn that it is not so much whether we wear polish as whether we wear the right kind of polish.

Nails split or break off in layers usually because they have been deprived of the moisture necessary to keep them flexible. Nails need contact with the air to obtain and retain their moisture. They must not be smothered by a polish that shuts off this moisture. If nails are "sealed" by polish so that moisture is kept out, nails tend to dry out and become brittle. So it is important to wear a mesh-like polish which permits the passage of moisture to the nails.

Modern polishes are mesh-like and porous as well as lasting and brilliant. These polishes let moisture through and allow nails to adjust to different temperatures.

Diet also affects the condition of nails. A properly balanced diet, high in calcium content, such as milk and other dairy foods, tends to strengthen the nails.

BOYS AND GIRLS MAGAZINE

Knarf Took a Small Walk

—To Do So, He Made Himself Match-Stick Size—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, sat down beside his sister Hanid. "I just took a small walk through the house," he said.

Hanid, who was reading a book, looked up at her brother. "What's a small walk?" she said. "It's a small walk," said her brother, "is a walk you take after you make yourself small."

"Really? How small?" "As small as a match stick," said Knarf. "Everything looks different when you're that small. Things look very strange."

"I don't see why they should," said Hanid. "Even though you might make yourself as small as a match stick, everything else remains the same size. Nothing changes but you. Everything should look exactly the same."

Into the Parlour

"Well it doesn't," said Knarf. "While I was taking my small walk, I went into the parlour. The table looked like a big tree and all the legs of the chairs standing together looked like telegraph poles. The sofa looked like a mountain, and the carpet was like thick grass. I didn't recognise the room at all. But the strangest thing happened when I climbed one of the chairs."

Hanid wanted to know what happened.

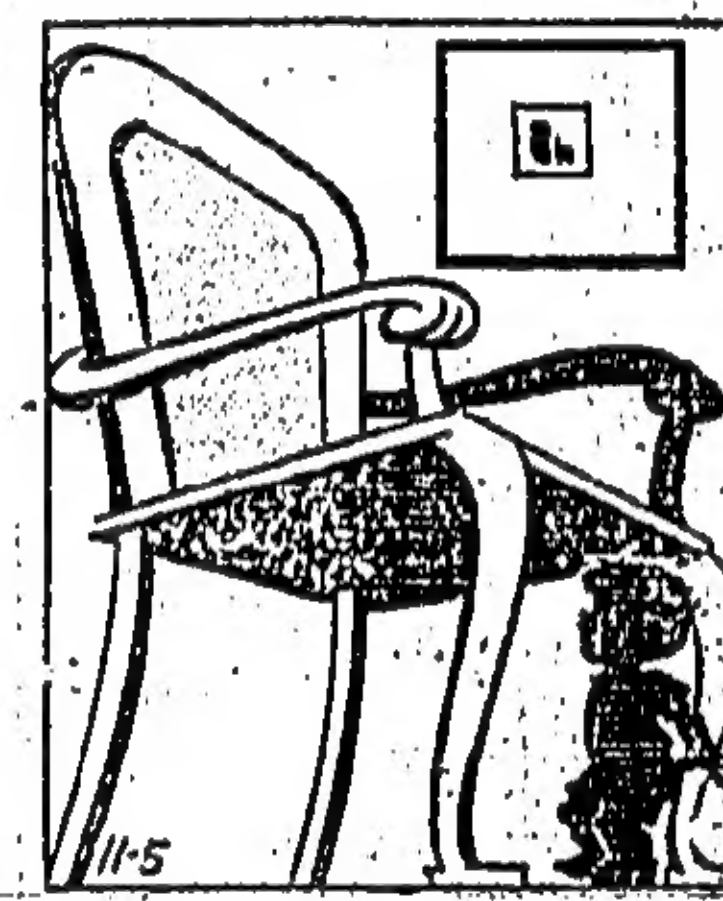
"Well," Knarf went on, "after I climbed up the leg of the chair and reached the seat, I started springing up and down, just to see how it felt. Up in the air I went, higher and higher! And all of a sudden—" "Yes?" said Hanid.

"All of a sudden, I did a somersault and landed on something that gave a loud sound."

"Was it the cat?" asked Hanid. Knarf shook his head. "No, it wasn't anything alive. It was like a long sidewalk."

"A sidewalk?"

"Yes," said Knarf, "that's what it looked like at first. It stretched on and on for quite a long way. But it was all full of cracks. At every step I took, I saw a long crack that I had to step over."



Knarf thought the chair legs looked like telegraph poles.

"But that wasn't the oddest thing," said Knarf.

"No?" said Hanid.

"Even though I stepped as lightly as I could over the cracks, the whole piece of sidewalk sank down under my feet. And every time it sank down it made a loud sound."

"When I walked one way, the sounds got higher and higher. When I turned around and walked the other way, the sounds got lower and lower. It almost sounded like playing a scale."

"For a moment or two, Hanid was silent. Then she said: 'Was the sidewalk white?'"

"Oh, yes," said Knarf, "very white."

"And were there little black steps off to one side?"

"That's right," said Knarf. "You were walking on the keys of a piano," said Hanid.

"Was it?" said Knarf. "I never knew it. It's just as I told you before—when you take a small walk, everything looks different, even though everything is still the same."

Rupert & Mr Punch—38



"When dawn is breaking, Mr. Punch wakes Rupert and takes him to the edge of the beach, where, to his delight, he sees that a mast has been fitted to the boat, and the little clown is just hoisting the sail that has been made from part of the hammock. "This is the best we can do," says the clown. "It will only sail with the wind behind it." "And I don't know which of us is going to be brave enough to handle it," murmurs Mr. Punch. "Oh, but I do," laughs Rupert.

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RED RYDER



A Change in Plans



BY FRED HARMAN



WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



KING OF FLAGPOLE SITTERS—Ozzie Hamilton Osborne, crowned king of "Flagpole Sitters," on his throne in Long Beach, California. After 53 days on top a 200-foot tower, Ozzie looks like he might enjoy a good night's rest in a bed. He beat the record of 49 days set by Shipwreck Kelly.



BOTTOMS UP!—More than 13,000 bottles of Cuban gin, worth US\$72,000, are tossed "overboard" by these sad-faced workmen in a Cincinnati dump pile. Customs officials stood by to make sure no one took a sample home. Import duties and taxes had made the liquor's price too high for selling purposes—and the law wouldn't let the owner give it away.



VERY OLD—A visitor stands at the famous Virgin Tree in the village of Mataria, near Cairo. It is said that in this tree Mary and Joseph and the Child Jesus hid in their flight from King Herod. The tree, a sycamore, is reported to be offshoot of the original. Many tourists visit the spot every year.



DR HUTCHINS HONOURED IN GERMANY—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, and Dr. Fritz Hallstein, President of Frankfurt University, appear during ceremonies commemorating the German revolution of 1848. Dr. Hutchins was made a Doctor of Economy and Social Science.



A HUSBAND WHO NEVER FORGOT—Mrs. Peggy Fox, San Fernando widow, adjusts an orchid after the florist's regular Saturday delivery. Her husband, who died three years ago, arranged with a nearby florist for this regular weekly delivery.



HEADED FOR ACTION—A British-made armoured car, manned by regular Greek troops, moves into operation in northern Greece, where guerillas still infest the countryside.



GOING UP IN SMOKE—Workers play hoses on these oil storage tanks in Inglewood, California, to keep them in check while they burn themselves out. An undermined explosion in one of the tanks set the others afire, and several persons in a nearby car were injured. The heavy clouds of black smoke could be seen for miles.

THE ULTIMATE IN
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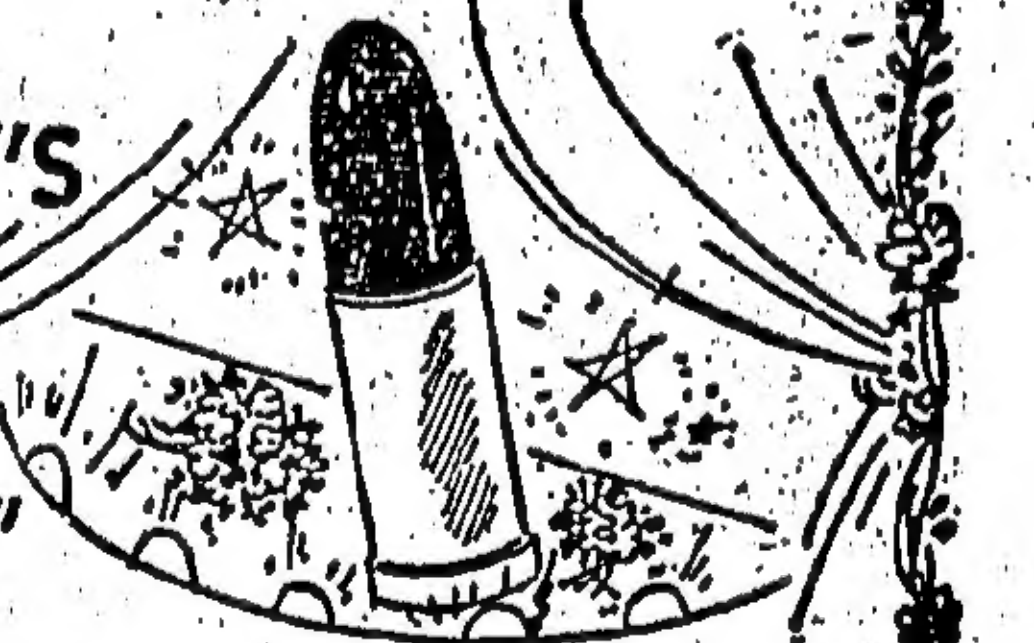
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A MOTHER'S TOUCH—Charley, a mule tall fawn, is recuperating in Las Vegas, Nevada, after receiving a cracked pelvis from a hit-and-run driver. Ronnie Gay Bernkrant looks after Charley following treatment at her father's animal hospital.

TODAY'S
"HIT
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Tangee
GAY RED

—the NEW lipstick shade that gives you a lift!

New—Exciting—yes—the most beautiful women in the world depend on Tangee, the world's finest lipstick! And Tangee GAY RED is just the color you need to step up your "lip-appeal". Beautiful women like Mrs. Adolphe Menjou, Mrs. Randolph Scott, to name a few, say GAY RED is the "hit color" of the year...

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Christmas Eve...
Excitement!
Hilarity!
Romance!

CHRISTMAS EVE

GEORGE RAFT
"TORGE"
BRENT
RABBIT
SCOTT
JOAN
BLONDELL
VIRGINIA FIELD
DOLORES MORAN
ANN HARDING

Directed by Edmund Gullery. Adapted from original story by Lawrence Sanders. Richard H. London. Produced by RICHARD H. LONDON. Screenplay by EDWARD GULLERY. Released by United Artists.

ADDED—THIS MODERN AGE
"THE BRITISH—ARE THEY ARTISTIC?"

NEXT CHANGE

You'll BE POSSESSED BY THE LOVE-MADNESS OF "POSSESSED"

JOAN CRAWFORD HEFLIN

RAYMOND MASSEY · GERALDINE BROOKS

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SEE... the Harrowing spectacle of public execution! and many other exciting scenes before your own eyes?

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Commencing To-morrow: "MATING OF MILLY"

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

THE MUSICAL YOU'LL LOVE!

Three Little Girls in Blue

Technicolor! Jane Haver · George Montgomery · Vivian Blaine · Collette Holm · Vera-Elton · Frank Latimore

Directed by BRUCE HUMBERTSON. Produced by MAX OGDON.

NEXT CHANGE, BY POPULAR REQUEST!
"FOREVER AMBER" COLOR BY TECHNICOLORTO-DAY ONLY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

WANCHAI ROAD, WANCHAI

A Caravan of Technicolor Thrills!

Toll with LUSTY LAUGHTER

THE GIRL THAT GIVES YOU HIGH BLOOD PLEASURE!

Yvonne DeCARLO · George BRENT

SLAVE GIRL

in Technicolor!

Produced by ROBERT LEVINE. Directed by ROBERT LEVINE. Released by United Artists.

To-Morrow · Victor MATURE · Peggy CUMMINGS in "MOSS ROSE"

Log huts, big flats, high prices . . . and iron-curtained minds

I HAD expected, on entering Moscow, to see something other than old, broken down log houses, for Communist propaganda suggests that the majority of Soviet workers live in fine flats and houses.

But, instead, in the suburbs one saw only the old, typically Russian, wooden log houses, some in an appalling state of disrepair.

We were struck by the poor dress of the people, who seemed considerably worse off for clothes than the people of Berlin.

Towards the centre of Moscow log houses gave way to brick buildings,

Moscow: 'The Biggest Village In Europe'

by BRUNTON BEATTIE of
Pembroke College, Cambridge, who has
returned after a year's stay in Russia

mostly built before the Soviet revolution.

Moscow has been described with some justification as "the biggest village in Russia."

The finest flats are in Gorki-street, but flats elsewhere show that building is not a Soviet strong point.

On many recently built blocks plaster is already beginning to fall off and other defects are obvious.

Muscovites have heard the joke of the fat man who falls through the floor into the flat below so often that they no longer think it funny.

Modern flats are given only to "high-up" and reliable party people, and the majority of dwellings need repair.

I Was Shocked

NEAR the centre of Moscow are many large brick houses once belonging to the aristocracy. Today a Government caretaker lets the rooms.

I visited a friend in one of these houses. He was fortunate; he had a room to himself.

I was shocked at the conditions.

In Britain the place would have been called a slum.

We are surprised when we hear that a Soviet citizen may own his house; but these houses are the little log huts one sees all over Russia.

They are built by the peasants, and local authorities encourage them. They may even get technical advice and a grant from the Government.

Once the house is built, its owner can do anything he wishes with it except destroy it. He can sell it, or he may bequeath it, and he may let part of it.

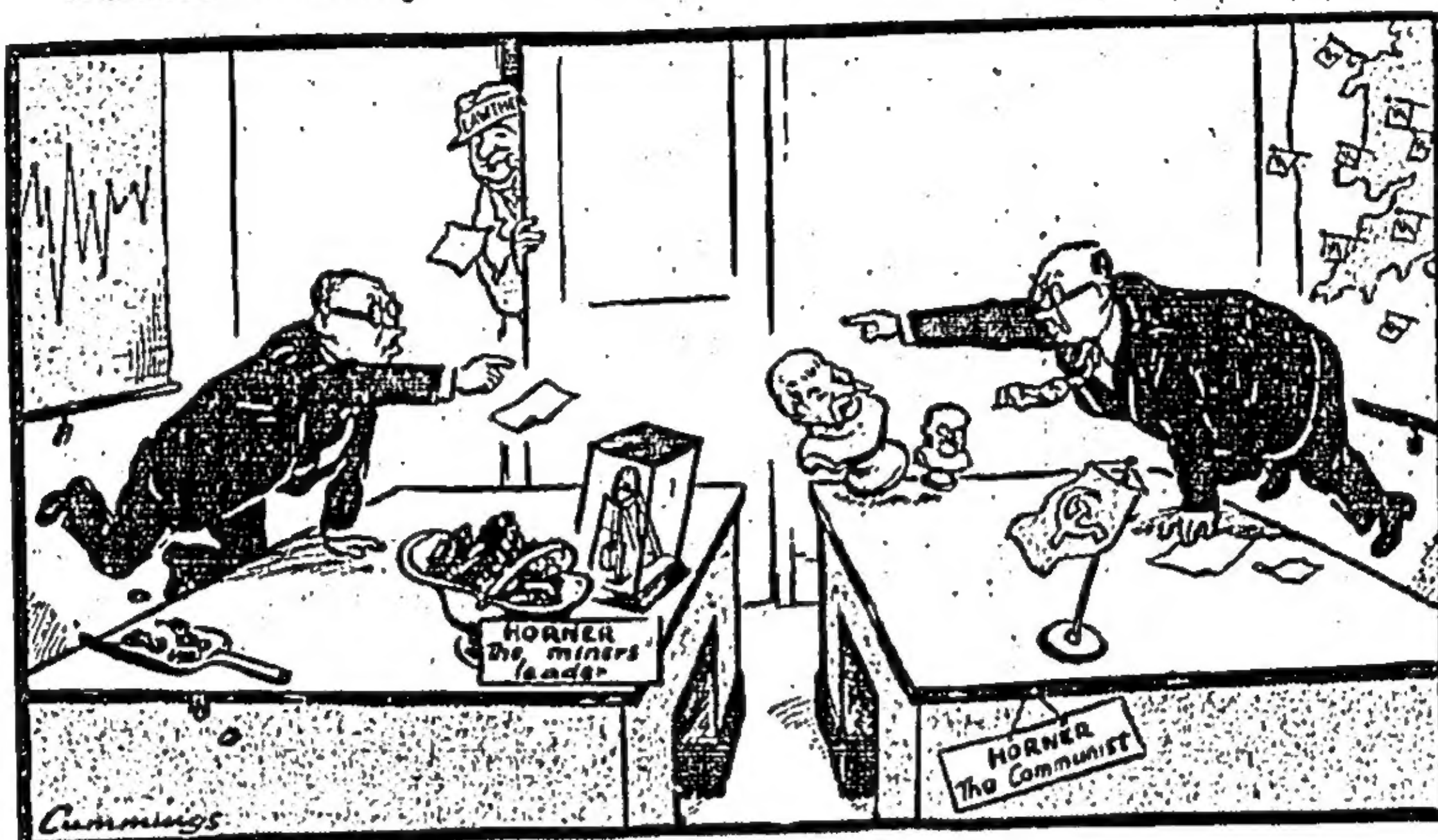
Moscow starts the day early. By five the streets are busy. Citizens hurry to the Metro stations or fight their way on to crowded trams and trolleybuses.

Others queue for food. Although rationing was abolished last December, food is still scarce.

The food position is not at all as healthy as we in the West are led to believe.

Double Identify

By Cummings



Horner v Lawther

is now
Britain's
battle

by

W. J. BROWN, M.P.

MAKE no mistake about it. This Horner-Lawther business is the biggest trade union event for years. It is not merely that one or other of them must go. The issue of the dispute is fundamental to the future of the whole trade union movement—that is to the future of Britain.

Nowhere in the world has any nation accepted Communism as the result of free and open elections. And while Communist parties put up candidates for election in democratic assemblies, this is, on their part, merely a throwing of incense on the altars of alien gods.

Long ago, the Communists saw clearly that their hope of success lay not in converting the masses to Communism, but in penetrating, capturing and subverting the existing organs of society. And of all those organs the trade unions were easily the most important.

Twenty votes in a Parliamentary election matter little. But twenty men on the executive committee of a trade union might control the actions of half a million workers.

One man in a Parliament matters little. One man in such key posts as the secretaryship of the miners, the engineers, the electricians, the railwaymen, etc., might matter a great deal.

Capture the essential officerships, and you can capture the union. Capture the union movement, and thereafter, you need not worry much about General Elections.

You choose issues on which to throw the unions into conflict with the Government, you weaken the Government's authority by maintaining a state of permanent unrest.

At the right moment you establish "Action Committees" in the factories, declare a general strike, and bring the Government down.

The classic model of the strategy is Czechoslovakia.

Now in Britain, the process of penetrating and capturing the unions, though much less advanced than in Italy or France, has gone a long way.

The Electrical Trades Union is captured. So is the Firemen's Union. The Amalgamated Engineering Union is heavily under Communist influence. At least one Civil Service union is in the bag.

But, of all the unions, the Miners' Union is the most important for Communist strategy. Shut the pits and you shut the factories too. With 40,000,000 tons of coal more per annum we should be out of the red. With a few million tons less, we should have widespread unemployment.

IN the Miners' Union the process of penetration is not complete. There is an anti-Communist majority on the executive committee.

But the Communists have secured a big success in getting Mr Horner appointed as the union secretary, and Mr Moffatt as chairman of the Scottish miners.

Even when the Communist Party was nominally supporting the production drive, the difference of emphasis caused difficulties.

Now the Communists have come openly out into head-on opposition to the Government. They have condemned the Marshall Plan and repudiated increased production. And an embarrassment has become open rift.

While Lawther tries to get more coal in Britain, Horner is publicly supporting a coal strike in France. And the two leaders have a running match in public, which echoes round Europe and delights the Kremlin.

Mr Horner dislikes America, and so do I. But the plain fact is that without it we should, on present production levels, be broke in a week.

The way to get rid of American aid is to make ourselves self-supporting. But Mr Horner, if he is a good Communist, must oppose this as much as Marshall Aid.

A combination of Marshall Aid and increased effort on the part of the countries of Europe could bring revived prosperity in a few years. But revived prosperity is precisely what the Communists do not want.

So having failed to prevent the Marshall Plan from coming into operation, the Communist Parties of Western Europe are out to destroy its effects by precipitating strike and disorders. The French strike, it is estimated, is costing France all the help she is getting from America.

ALL the talk by Horner and Pollitt about a "plot" to get rid of the former is beside the point.

For in every union the Communists plot to make the position of non-Communists impossible, and then to supersede them. There is between the Communist position and that of the miners' union, a gap wider than the Channel which Mr Horner flew.

The miners' union wants to sustain and improve the miners' standards of life. It wants a prosperous Britain. So it supports increased coal production and accepts Marshall Aid.

Horner, as secretary, is bound by that policy. But Horner, as Communist, owes first loyalty to his party, and the policy of that party is the precise opposite to that of the miners' union.

MOST Communists are personally as well as politically disagreeable. Horner is not. But were he twice as able and twice as likeable as he is, it would not affect this issue.

The issue challenges the whole trade union movement. It has been largely dodged until now. But the last declaration of policy of the Communist Party makes it impossible to dodge it any longer. Britain must not become another France.

When I visited Leningrad not only was bread scarce, but soap and sugar were almost unobtainable. I saw a militiaman strive in vain to pacify a queue of women fighting for bread.

Bread supplies are better now, but there is still not enough to go round in plenty.

A Soviet citizen does not eat nearly so well as a Briton. An unskilled worker can afford only the simplest food.

It is, of course, different for an engineer or a well-paid official, who can pay the very high prices for butter, meat, milk and eggs.

Eating out is a problem. There are three classes of restaurants.

The first is very expensive, and far beyond the means of unskilled and even the lower grades of skilled workers.

Then comes the second class—restaurant, and finally, the cafes, the cheapest of all, but even they are costly and an unskilled worker cannot afford a good three course meal even in a cafe.

Food Monotony

HE earns about a hundred roubles a week. A good meal in a cafe costs about 25 roubles—a quarter of his wages.

Nevertheless, one can be sure of good service and cleanliness.

One finds, however, a monotonous uniformity of dishes—and I ate for many months in Moscow restaurants.

Shopping is expensive and the goods not up to British standards. The quality of certain products of Soviet light industry is very low.

So the Muscovites, whenever they get the chance, buy foreign goods. Czechoslovakian shoes came into the shops, but they were not long in stock.

German stockings, Bavarian china, watches, clocks, and silverware are swiftly disposed of.

Moscow is a city of beggars. Many were maimed in the war, and as in the Soviet Union one must work or want, they must beg.

A large number are elderly, unable to work, and with no one to support them.

One Cold Night

I spoke to one old man whose old-age pension was only 80 roubles a month, or the spending power of about 15s.

I shall never forget one cold night seeing two elderly women working pneumatic drills in Revolution Square. Such unskilled work is poorly paid.

In Moscow there is always a policeman in sight. They control both traffic and pedestrians.

Federations may cross the main road only at crossings interspersed every 100 yards or so. To disobey means a fine of 10 roubles on the spot.

SHE TRIES BRAINS BY NUMBERS

by Eve Perrick

THE Ghost Club of Britain, which usually confines its social activities to spook-laying sessions in haunted houses or watching a film about the Indian rope trick, has just had a different sort of dinner date.

It was roast duck and "extra cantary perception" in the Dorchester's mirrored Orchid Room for a handful of 60 including the guests of the club's 385 members. Present to applaud a Harley Street woman doctor, her biometer, and her one hour and 20 minutes after-dinner speech, were author Algernon Blackwood, actress Mary Morris and barrister Kew E. Shelley, K.C., the club's chairman.

The biometer, explained the doctor, is an instrument for measuring one's brain rate. It looks like a yard of polished wood, about six inches deep, inset with a steel rule and a metal "diamond" at one end.

But oh, what you can discover with a biometer.

Your brain radiance (which has nothing to do with its actual size) is given out by the pia mater*, and can be recorded numerically. The depths of mental degradation register

in the 200's. Top score is the 725 of Leonardo Da Vinci. Gandhi had 470, and the Oxford Groupers average 330-370. "Which explains," continued the doctor, "why people below that radiance rate could never understand them."

That must be a lot of people, for 80 percent of Europeans muster only around 235.

Da Vinci's reading, of course, was not taken by the new machine. The brain rays from his paintings were picked up by packets of salt. "And though it was not said in so many words, the salt treatment, on Shakespeare's manuscripts, has almost settled the old question of their authorship. Now the Bard's b.r. was only 525—"all right for an actor, but under that of the great writers."

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BRIDGE HOUSE WAR CRIMES TRIAL

Kinoshita Can't Believe POWs' Evidence

Lt-Gen. Kinoshita Eiichi, who, together with Sgt. Yoshida Bunzo, is charged with being concerned in the ill-treatment of European and Chinese civilian residents of Shanghai between 1942 and 1944, continued his evidence before the War Crimes Court at Lyemun Barracks this morning.

Yesterday, Kinoshita denied all knowledge of the crimes alleged in the three charges against him, particularly as regards the ill-treatment and subsequent death of William Hutton, ex-Chief Detective Inspector of the Shanghai Municipal Police, in August 1943, in the Bridge House gaol. Kinoshita said he was entirely unaware Hutton had been arrested or was ill-treated so badly that he died.

Kinoshita claimed that arrests of the various section commanders were carried out on the orders of his subordinate commanders, and he never ordered any arrests himself. The general treatment of detainees and the conditions under which they were held were also the responsibility of the various section commanders.

Thrown Out Of Parliament

Greek MP Handled Violently

Athens, Nov. 8.—George Vorazanis, a Greek Liberal Member of Parliament, was violently ejected from Parliament tonight for asking Dr Herbert Evatt, the President of the United Nations General Assembly, for mediation to end the Greek civil strife.

There were shouts of "Traitor" as he was removed from the Chamber. M. Vorazanis, who is a former Minister of Economy, is one of the 10 personalities who yesterday sent a message to Dr Evatt supporting the Australian proposal before the United Nations Political Committee for "conciliation" between the Balkan countries.

The House was so disturbed by M. Vorazanis' election that the President adjourned it until tomorrow. Deputies in the lobby thought the Chamber would deprive him of his mandate.

"TREASON" ACCUSATION

Before the incident, M. Senayotis Karallipoulos, former Vice-Premier and leader of the Unionist Party, had opened the Chamber proceedings by saying that M. Vorazanis' action was "treason."

M. Sophocles Venizelos, Deputy leader of the Liberal Party and M. Constantin Rerdis, the Liberal Minister of Public Order, said M. Vorazanis had put himself outside the rank and file of the Liberal Party.

Observers tonight thought the incident showed how deeply political quarrels in Athens resented Australia's move in the Political Committee as well as the reported Balkan activities of Colonel A. W. Sheppard, a reserve officer of the Australian Army, in support of the guerrilla leader, "General" Markos.

Colonel Sheppard arrived in Prague in mid-September on what he called a "peace mission" aimed at bringing peace between the Greek Government and the guerrillas, for whom he acknowledged his sympathy. He said he was paying his own expenses.

EVATT CRITICISED

Greek Conservative papers today criticised Dr Evatt for his "intervention in Greece's domestic affairs" by sending telegrams to King Paul and the Greek Premier, M. Themistocles Sophoulis, asking for the postponement of the execution of 10 Greek seamen tonight condemned by the Senate in the Chamber, saying it was against "Greek Parliamentary tradition." He also said he disapproved of M. Vorazanis and his "irresponsible" friends sending their message to Dr Evatt.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI SHIP IN DISTRESS

The 3,000-ton Greater Shanghai, adrift in a gale in the Formosa channel, radioed for assistance early this morning, giving her position as just north of Amoy.

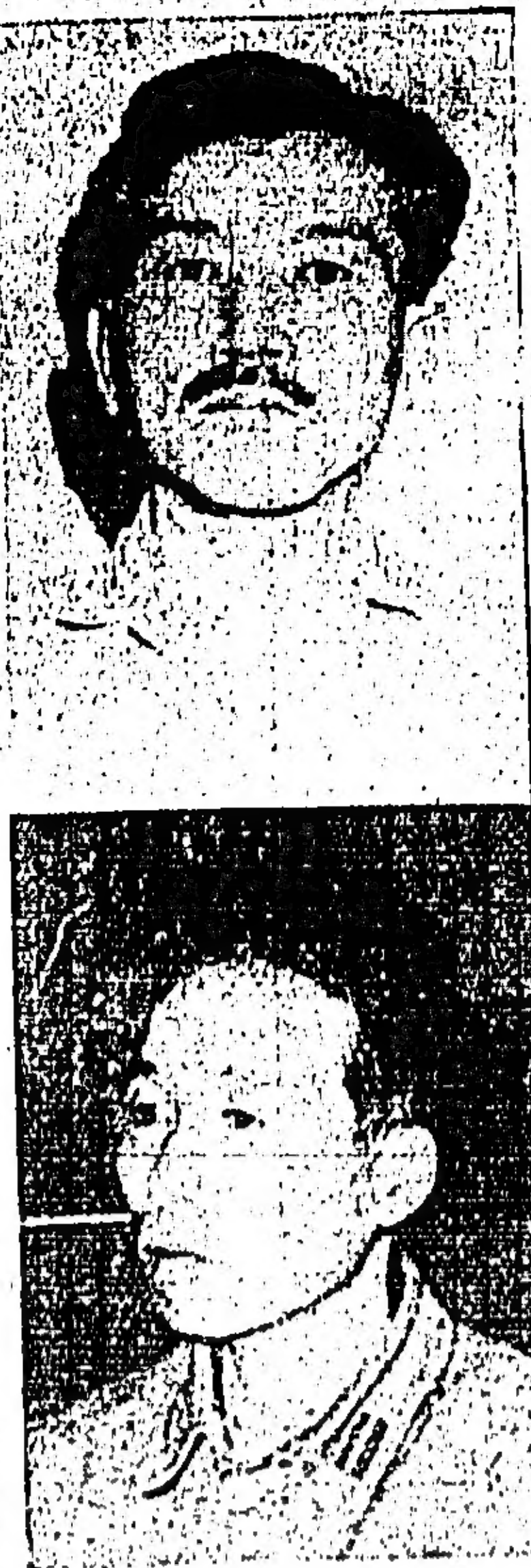
Owned by the Shanghai Development Company, the ship is carrying a cargo of 5,000 tons of salt.

Her radio message said that she was unable to make headway in the face of a north-east gale. She asked for an ocean-going tug to be sent out in view of an approaching typhoon.

The Greater Shanghai, built in Germany in 1912, is registered at Shanghai.

SHIPYARD FIRE

There was a small outbreak of fire at the Baifu Shipyard, Hunchow, shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Some fuel oil became ignited and was soon extinguished after the crew had been alerted from the Kowloon Police Station.



The two accused in the war crimes trial. Top: Lt-Gen. Kinoshita Eiichi. Lower: Sgt Yoshida Bunzo.

Dr Evatt Is Grateful

Paris, Nov. 8.—The President of the United Nations General Assembly, Dr Herbert Evatt (Australia), today eulogized the Greek Prime Minister, M. Themistocles Sophoulis, saying: "I am grateful for your action" in suspending the death sentences on 10 Greek seamen.

Dr Evatt added: "It constitutes a contribution to the efforts of the United Nations to find an understanding which will contribute to the well-being of Greece and of the Greek people."

The Secretary General of the World Federation of Trade Unions, M. Louis Sallantin, today sent a telegram to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, M. Trygve Lie, and the President of the General Assembly, Dr Herbert Evatt, requesting all possible representation to the Greek Government to prevent the execution of the 10 Greek seamen.

The telegram declared: "A blow is struck at the trade union organisation in Greece in the person of these 10 sailors."—Reuter.

WAR VETERANS PAY TRIBUTES

London, Nov. 8.—Many hundreds of war veterans who were prevented by the bad weather from attending yesterday's Remembrance ceremony at the Cenotaph, planted their poppies in the Field of Remembrance at Westminster Abbey today.

A constant stream of people passed the Cenotaph and the Unknown Warrior's Grave in the Abbey throughout the day. "They will be coming in even large numbers on November 11," an official of the British Legion, who has watched this scene at the Abbey for over 25 years, said. "I have watched them through the years walk to the same spots and plant their crosses. Many who fought in the 1918 war are getting feebler and cannot face inclement weather but they never forget their comrades."—Reuter.

Political Activity By U.S. Organised Labour

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Labour Department reports that organised labour's political activity is one of the outstanding characteristics of union growth in the past three years.

The department has just issued its first overall summary of gains and changes in the labour movement since the end of the war in August, 1945.

It said a record 15,000,000 workers belong to 107 unions. They are divided thus: AFL—7,200,000 in 103 national unions; CIO—6,000,000 in 37 national unions; Independents—2,400,000 in 55 national unions.

"One out of every six persons aged 21 years or over is a member of a labour organisation," the department said. "In relation to the nation's total labour force, about one out of every four workers now belongs to a union."

The department said post-war unionism has been marked by a continued membership growth; widening of union functions; activities; 3 new labour alignments for political activity and international collaboration.

It said that "gains were not recorded without setbacks," such as: 1. the unprecedented wave of strikes in 1945 and 1946; 2. enactment of the Taft-Hartley law in 1947; 3. failure of the AFL and CIO to unite.

U.S. Cereals For Near-Starving Shanghai

Shanghai, Nov. 9.—Mr Roger Lapham, ECA China Mission chief, last night promised American wheat, flour, and rice for starvation-threatened Shanghai and other urban centres of China.

In a statement that struck hope into what had all the appearances of a hopeless situation, Mr Lapham said he was "shocked at the distress" that met his eyes on his return from Washington. "To see to believe," he said, "I had been warned in Washington, but I could not realise how grave was the condition of nearly all classes of people in their search for food."

He blamed the Chinese Government's "unsound economic measures and poor planning."

During the past few days the food situation in Shanghai and other cities slipped completely out of control of Chinese authorities. The abolition of price controls on the flow of food into the cities resulted in a major panic and complete loss of faith in the government.

Farmers around Shanghai, for instance, who still have large stocks of grain refuse to bring it into the city in exchange for anything but gold dollars or silver which is still banned by the government.

YUAN REPUDIATED

Chinese press reports say the people in the interior will have nothing to do with the new yuan on which so much hope had been pinned in vain.

In a statement, Mr Lapham said American food will make up a major portion of the rations to be started at the end of this month.

Highly placed Chinese officials during the past few days of the deepening crisis daily promised shipments of food into Shanghai, but as day after day their promises remained unfulfilled, panic among the populace increased. Yesterday there were nine rice riots throughout the city with rioters numbering several thousands, according to Chinese reports. Six rice shops and three private homes were looted.

Mr Lapham's promise is the first one the public is likely to believe but hopes were expressed locally this morning that the aid he promised must be expedited if wholesale rioting with consequent damage to all residents is to be avoided.—Associated Press.

Must Learn To Live With The Atom

Cincinnati, Nov. 8.—The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Mr David E. Lillenthal, today said that Americans must "learn to live with the atom."

Mr Lillenthal said the public's "backing away" attitude toward atomic energy had been "terrified" in him. However, he added, the public has changed its attitude and was showing interest in atomic research. "Fed on a diet of overwhelming fear, the public at first shunned atomic knowledge," said Mr Lillenthal.

He added that this attitude had "driven him because such a view toward the subject can become a habit threatening the entire democratic process."

Public interest in atomic energy is important because it "indicates we do not intend to stand by and do nothing simply because speculative arrangement between nations has frustrated by Russia," Mr Lillenthal continued. He added that it would be the height of naivete "to turn over the atomic knowledge we have gained to other nations simply on the theory that they would find out anyhow."—United Press.

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The American-licensed newspaper, Abend, reported today that the President of the Credit Bank of Saxony, Dr Holland, has fled to the American Zone with his wife and family.—Reuter.

American Warning To Soviets

Will Oppose Force In Berlin

Berlin, Nov. 8.—Col Frank Howley, United States commandant in Berlin, told anxious German officials today that American troops would prevent any Communist attempt to seize power by force in their sector of the capital.

Six German district Mayors of Berlin told Col Howley of their anxiety over the formation of an armed German police corps in the Russian occupation zone. They expressed the fear that the Communists might attempt a coup in the Czechoslovak style.

Col Howley said the United States had adequate troops in its sector to prevent any such attempt. He commented that the arming of Soviet Zone policemen with automatic weapons was in violation of inter-Allied agreements.

Col Howley told the Mayors there were millions of persons in Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe who would flee Westward if Berlin was in no position to offer them political refuge now.

REFUGEES INCREASE

The Mayors expressed concern over the increasing numbers of political refugees who were arriving in Berlin from the Russian Zone. Col Howley expressed sympathy with the plight of the refugees but said it would be impractical to try to take care of them in Berlin, where housing, food and fuel is strictly rationed.

Russia tightened her blockade tonight by setting up road blocks in all streets connecting her sector of Berlin with the Western parts of the city.

German police manned the blocks to halt all vehicles and traffic between the East and West sections so that close inspection would be possible. Only trucks which have Russian permits for their cargoes will be permitted to enter or leave the Soviet sector.

The Russian statement announcing the action said it was intended to "protect the economy" of Eastern Berlin and the Russian occupation zone.—United Press.

Today In The Marine Court

The mistress of a sampan was fined \$25 or two days by Mr Cairns at the Marine Court this morning for approaching within 30 yards of the mv Anakan, which was lying at Kowloon Docks. Defendant pleaded that she was fishing.

Sub-Inspector Nippard pointed out that defendant had been fined \$15 two days previously.

The mistress and master of three passenger boats were fined \$10 each for two days for lying round the gangway of the ss Tibodas at buoy A7 in such a way as to obstruct the free access of other vessels.

For carrying three excess passengers on her boat the mistress of a passenger sampan was fined \$15 or three days.

The master of a Class IV fishing boat was cautioned for carrying more than licensed to do so. ST Nippard said that defendant had been loaded to the gunwales with planks of wood, with which he was going to make a new boat for himself.

Death Of Mr Cyril Champkin

(Continued from Page 1)

The late Mr Champkin was also connected with free masonry in Calcutta and Singapore and whilst in Hongkong he reached the highest rank of Senior District Grand Warden and was in charge of the District Constitution for a time. Besides his various other activities Mr Champkin was also interested in the Boy Scouts movement for many years and was at one time Deputy Commissioner.

He was also a former member of the Licensing Board.

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CHINESE REDS CLAIM SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Tientsin reports said that outgoing ships were loaded to the gunwales with passengers' baggage. The price for passage from Tientsin to Shanghai is \$50 Gold Yuan but the blackmarket dealers have grabbed up big profits and are selling them up to \$800 Gold Yuan.

Wealthy Chinese here are seeking to sell their big houses and gardens at a cheap price so they can buy smaller houses. Newspapers are loaded with advertisements of big houses for sale. The Chinese figure that the Reds would not bother those people living in small houses. Little homes are not commanding bigger prices than huge residences.—United Press.

FLEE FROM CHENGTEH

Tientsin, Nov. 9.—The tension around Chengteh, the capital of Jehol Province, which had prevailed since the Manchurian debacle, broke today with military dependents and civilians fleeing upon learning of part of the Nationalist garrison departing for a destination inside the Great Wall.

Amid snow and biting north wind, a long line of refugees are making their way southward, retreating before the expected military cloud-burst.

The Chengteh garrison is not directly under General Fu Tso-yi but will presumably join his forces upon its arrival within North China.

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"MOTHER WORE TIGHTS"

Eastham will be foreman of a fertiliser plant and Brophy will go to a job in an engineering shop.—Associated Press.

All Anti-Red Nations May Be Invited To Join N. Atlantic Alliance

(The most momentous defence alliance in world peacetime history is now being organised. It is expected that a formal conference on the alliance will be held early in 1949. In the following dispatch, an authoritative Canadian source asserts that it will be open to countries on every continent.)

By NORMAN McLEOD

Ottawa, Canada, Nov. 8.—An authoritative informant today said that the gigantic North Atlantic defence alliance now being organised by the United States, Canada and five Western European countries probably would be thrown open to nations all over the world which want to present a united front against Communist aggression.

On the basis of present indications, the informant said, the alliance will provide all over the world the "teeth" which the United Nations organisation so far lacks to enforce peace.

Soviet Filibuster In UN

Paris, Nov. 8.—By one of the most absolute filibusters staged in the United Nations, the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries tonight prevented a final vote on a proposal that the United Nations should condemn Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for helping the Markos Greek forces.

For seven hours the Eastern European delegates talked in steady succession, punctuating their speeches with calls for votes on intricate procedural matters.

They demanded that most of the votes should be by roll call, taking ten minutes, instead of by a simple show of hands, which takes one minute.

When the tired Committee adjourned it had voted only on six articles of a 12-article Western resolution charging Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania with threatening the political independence and territorial integrity of Greece and endangering peace in the Balkans.

REFUSE TO VOTE

The six articles were passed by overwhelming majorities, the six Eastern European countries refusing to take part in the voting. They announced that they would participate only in the final vote on the resolution as a whole.

The resolution before the Committee was presented jointly by Britain, the United States, France and China.

The resolution, having quoted "the charges of 'large-scale' aid, called upon Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to cease forthwith helping the Markos forces and to co-operate with Greece in the settlement of their disputes by peaceful means."

It recommended all other measures of the United Nations, as well as new measures "to refrain from any action designed to assist directly, or indirectly, or through other government, any armed group fighting against the Greek Government."

Finally, it extended the mandate of the Special Committee on the Balkans to observe and report.

U.S. Food Plan In Event Of A War

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Government is trying to determine how far the United States food supplies will go in the event of another war.

The Agriculture Department is preparing mobilisation plans for farmers if wartime production is called for again. It is working with the National Security Resources Board. The Board is preparing plans to marshal the nation's entire human industrial and natural resources. It was created by the Congress for that purpose in 1947.

A spokesman said, "Food is not one of our pressing problems at the moment. But you must remember that next year's crop cannot be guaranteed. We want to be ready for the worst situation as well as for the best."

The Department is looking at the food picture from four points of view—production, manpower, marketing and general economic planning. Experts are trying to determine what crops should be grown if war threatens and how they can be used to the best advantage.

The Board is drawing up long range plans that will include the Department's ideas and those of other Government agencies.—United Press.

The preliminary stages of the North Atlantic alliance are now being worked out here, in Washington and in London. It is expected the formal treaty will be ready by next spring for the seven original signatories—the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. It is hoped here that Italy and the Scandinavian countries will adhere. It is now hoped also that among other world countries, peace-minded nations, regardless of their geographic situation will be eligible for membership and that Australia and India, among other Commonwealth countries, will be among the first to subscribe.

NEW YEAR MEETING

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said delegates of the United States and Canada probably would meet early in the New Year to work out their mutual defence problems and a conference of the seven original powers "most probably would be held during January in Washington."

Canada's part in the alliance is being worked out on Cabinet level here after many weeks of preliminary negotiations.

As a new force, the United Press' informant said, the pact will bind its members to specific and automatic pledges of mutual aid against aggression. It is expected that there will be a clear definition of the kind of aggression which will call automatically for enforcement of military provisions of the alliance treaty.

SEEKS STRONG DEFINITION

It is understood that Canada is pressing for a definition so strong it might even include the kind of Communist coup carried out in Czechoslovakia provided such a coup were attempted against a friendly, non-Communist country. In Czechoslovakia's case, she was virtually behind the Iron Curtain before the coup. It is believed here that the United States' view coincides closely with Canada's in this respect.

Authoritative Canadian quarters agree that the alliance will bind Canada, like the others, to maintain a definite level of defence, create special defence works in strategic areas and extend industrial as well as military aid to the other signatories.

For Canada to make such commitments is to break with tradition, an agreed step as that which the United States will be called on to undertake. The approval of the Canadian Parliament will be necessary. However, the treaty is so important that there is already talk that a general election may be held on it to leave no possible room for doubt that the Canadian people are behind it.—United Press.

Russians Stop Press Parley

Berlin, Nov. 8.—The Soviet authorities in Berlin this evening stopped a press conference by the newly-appointed head of the City Labour Department, Herr Paul Fleischmann, in the City Hall. Ten minutes after the conference had opened, the Soviet liaison officer at the Hall sent for the acting Mayor, Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, and told him that the conference was regarded as an unfriendly act and could not be allowed to proceed. Reporters dispersed when told of the Russian decision. Dr. Friedensburg told them that he would protest to the Russian authorities. Herr Fleischmann was appointed a few days ago to succeed the pro-Communist Dr. Waldemar Schmidt, dismissed by the City Assembly on the grounds of disobedience.

The Soviet authorities have refused to recognise either the dismissal of Dr. Schmidt, or the appointment of Herr Fleischmann.—Reuter.

Pacifist's Appeal To Government

London, Nov. 8.—Labour left-wing pacifist, Emrys Hughes, urged the Government in Parliament tonight to make with the United States another approach to the Soviet Government.

"If President Truman comes along with a new line of policy believing he has a mandate from the people of America who do not want war, I urge the Government to support it," he said. "Without negotiations the world would go down the 'slippery slope' towards rearmament and a new war. There was no Government reply.—Reuter.

ARABS FALL OUT OVER PALESTINE

Baghdad, Nov. 8.—Iraq today blamed the other Arab nations for the failure of the Arabs to prevent the establishment of Israel.

The Iraqi Premier, Mazahim Amin Al-pachachi, also denied in a statement that Iraq is preoccupied with a "third issue"—meaning, it was thought, the negotiation of a new Anglo-Iraq treaty.

"Rumours spread inside and outside Iraq," Al-pachachi said, "tend to blame Iraq for Palestine developments."

"This is totally erroneous. When the United Nations adopted Palestine last November, conditions were far from ideal. The United Nations resolution and had the Arab states pursued the right course they could have strengthened their armies, united their tactics and adopted a firm policy instead of restricting themselves to meetings and statements."

"Later the Arab states resorted to military intervention in Palestine. I always supported military intervention, believing that no other action could save Palestine, but unfortunately the Arab states directed only a meagre part of their armed forces and did not use all their potentialities to strike decisively."

PAINFUL RESULTS
"Instead of settling the Palestine question by force," the Premier declared, "the Arab states accepted a truce which could only benefit the Zionists and which the Zionists used to increase their armies and arms by immigration."

Al-pachachi continued, "The second truce paved the way for the present painful results on the Palestine battle front."

The Iraqi government is preoccupied with two issues, the Palestine issue and her own domestic, economic and financial crisis, he said.

He categorically denied the existence of a third issue in Iraqi affairs—meaning, probably, the rumoured negotiation of a new Anglo-Iraq treaty.

He said that now the plan for a unified Arab command has been rejected, the only authority which can give orders to the Iraqi forces is the Iraqi High Command—not even the Iraqi Cabinet now has power to influence High Command decisions.—Associated Press.

Schacht's Future In The Balance

Hanover, Nov. 8.—The Lower Saxony Minister of Justice, Herr Josef Hoffmeister, said today that a decision is likely to be made on the future of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, the 71-year-old former Reichsbank President whose successful appeal against an eight-year prison sentence was quashed last week.

Dr. Schacht is "wanted" by the Wuertemberg-Baden Government in the American Zone but so long as he remains in Lower Saxony, in the British Zone, he is free, according to the existing German law. Dr. Schacht was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment by a Stuttgart Denazification Court last year but this sentence was quashed two months ago by an Appeal Board. Last week, the Wuertemberg-Baden authorities in turn annulled the Appeal Board's decision.

BAIL OFFER
The Lower Saxony Denazification Minister, Herr Karl Hoffmann, today received a letter from Dr. Koransky, his counterpart in Wuertemberg-Baden, asking him to carry out some temporary measure against Schacht.

In his letter, Dr. Koransky said he had issued a warrant for Dr. Schacht's arrest but mentioned that he would be willing to release him on a bail of 50,000 marks. He could, however, ask the Lower Saxony Government to make the arrest.

One possible way out would be Dr. Schacht's own suggestion that he should be retried by a Denazification Court in the British Zone district of Hamburg, where he has been living since his Appeal Board acquittal.

Dr. Schacht has said that he intended to broach this point to both German and British authorities. Legal officials of Lower Saxony are busy trying to find their own solution.

Dr. Schacht was acquitted of war crimes at Nuremberg by the same tribunal which tried Goering and other leaders of the Third Reich.—Reuter.

High Divorce Rate

London, Nov. 8.—Social workers look at 1949 to show a big drop in Britain's divorce rate. There were 50,000 divorces last year compared with 7,800 in 1938. Viewed in terms of broken homes and fearful effects on children, the figures cause serious concern among churchmen and sociologists. The rate has been high since the war, but a drop is likely next year when the courts catch up with a backlog of cases that arose from family separations in wartime.—Associated Press.

Hunt For A Killer

Johannesburg, Nov. 8.—The hunt for the killer of a Los Angeles importer, Samuel Schiff, began outside Johannesburg today as the police started a countrywide roundup of suspects.

Francois Smit, charged with being an accomplice to the robbery which turned into murder, is in goal. Schiff was shot in a holdup in his hotel room on Friday night, and died in hospital last weekend.

The police theorised that the motive was robbery, but the killer became nervous and probably fired accidentally.

Schiff will probably be buried in Johannesburg.—United Press.

De Gaulle's Election Victory Brings New Problem To Cabinet

Paris, Nov. 8.—The French Premier, M. Henri Queuille, conferred with the Vice-President of the Council and the Minister of Justice, M. Andre Marie, after General Charles de Gaulle's triumph in the elections to the Upper House.

A Cabinet meeting is expected to be called tomorrow when the situation arising from the defeat of two Ministers in these elections will probably be discussed.

The latest figures tonight gave General de Gaulle's supporters 114 of the 266 seats so far known for the 269 seats involved. Only 16 Communists had so far been elected, compared with 91 in the old House, which has a full membership of 320.

Three results remained to be announced and another 51 seats—all for overseas territories—will be filled next month. Voting was by 100,000 "special electors" chosen three weeks ago and by Deputies and Departmental Councillors.

The de Gaulle organisation—the "Rally of the French People"—claim 121 seats but is understood to include in this list a few candidates not on the Gaullist list, though pledged to their programme.

STATE OF PARTIES
The state of the parties, for 269 seats, is: Gaullists 114; Socialists 47; Radicals 40; Independents 19; Communists 16; Popular Republicans 14; PRL (Rightwing) three; others seven.

The rightwing Franco-Solr predicted tonight that the first clash between Gaullists and the combined left and centre parties would come when the new Chamber meets for the first time next week to choose its President.

The Rally could, in certain circumstances, count on an absolute majority if a de Gaulle were chosen President.

The election was held against a background of month-old Communist-led strikes against the "Third Force" Coalition Government's finance policy.

There was little change in the strike-bound French coal pits today. French troops began unloading a Canadian ship in Marseilles, where dockers were still refusing to discharge foreign coal cargoes in sympathy with the miners.—Reuter.

DEATH OF BLACK MAGIC AUTHORITY

Richmond, Surrey, Nov. 8.—Rev Montague Summers of Richmond, an authority on black magic and witchcraft, who died last August at the age of 68, left £10,464 and all his property to his friend and private secretary, Hector S. Forbes. In his will published today he directed that his body be "decently buried in earth."—Reuter.

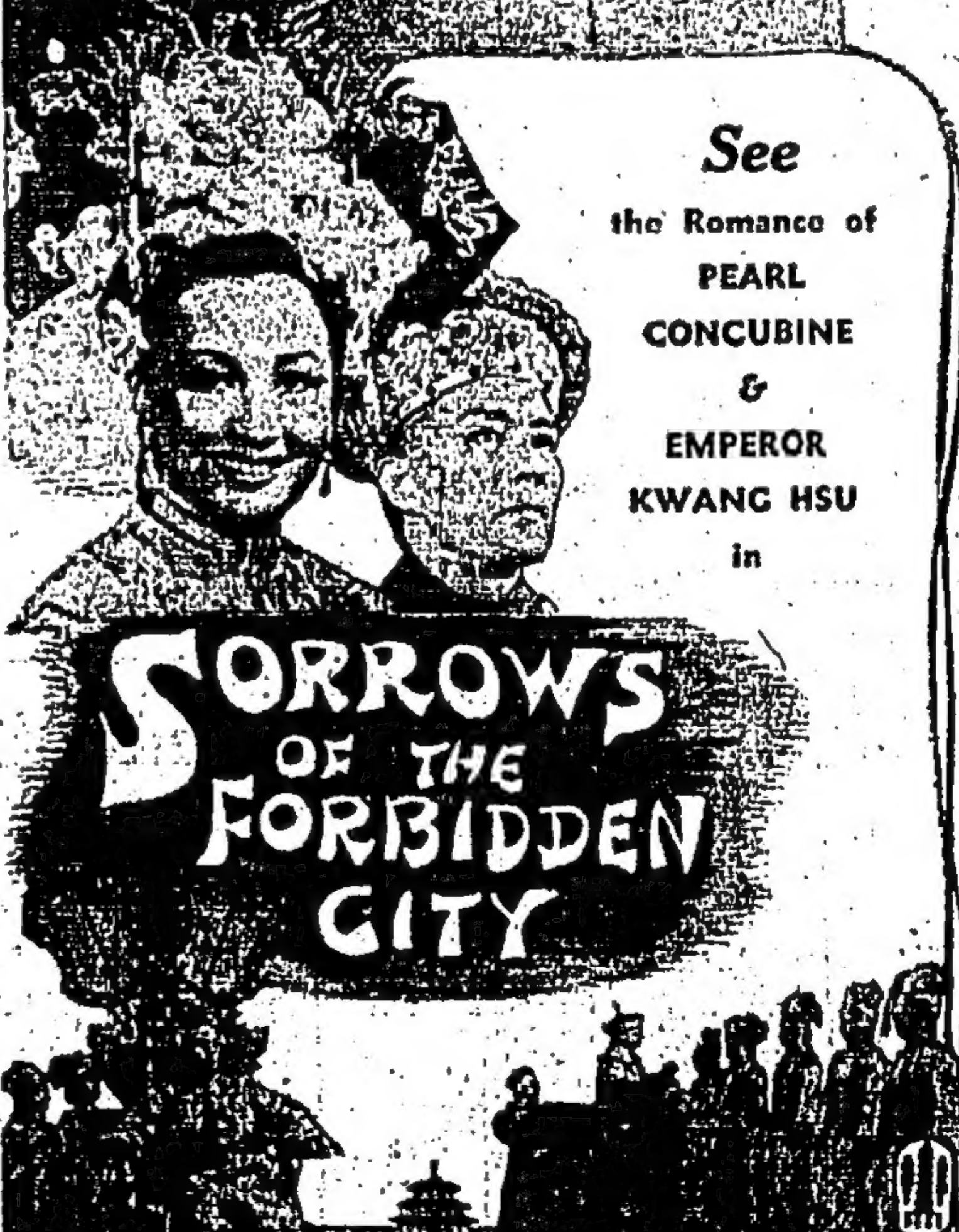
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Foreign: China and Macao, \$1.50 per month. U.K. British Possessions and other countries, \$1.20 per month.
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NOTICE
ROYAL ARTILLERY (PLYMOUTH) BAND
Open Air Band Concert
Hongkong Cricket Club, Friday, 19 November at 5 p.m.

Owing to the fact that the Troopship "Lancashire," on which the R.A. Band is travelling, has advanced its sailing date to Thursday, 18 November, the Open-Air Band Concert at the Hongkong Cricket Club will now be given on Friday, 12 November at 5 p.m. i.e. advanced one week.

Owing to lack of time, will all those who have received invitations for and 18 November please accept this notification to attend on 12 November instead.

Printed and published by PERCY FRANKLIN, at the office of the South China Morning Post, Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.